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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(HONORABLE DANA M. SABRAW)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

MICHAEL DOUGLAS MOORE,

Defendant.

Case No.: 08cr2385-DMS

Date: July 21, 2008

Time: 9:00 a.m.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS AND MOTIONS TO:

**(1) COMPEL DISCOVERY/PRESERVE
EVIDENCE; AND**

(2) LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS.

TO: KAREN P. HEWITT, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY; AND
CALEB MASON, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on July 21, 2008, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, the accused, Michael Douglas Moore, by and through his attorneys, John C. Ellis, Jr. and Federal Defenders of San Diego, Inc., will ask this Court to enter an order granting the motions outlined below.

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MOTIONS

Defendant, Mr. Moore, by and through his attorneys, John C. Ellis, Jr. and Federal Defenders of San Diego, Inc., pursuant to the United States Constitution, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and all other applicable statutes, case law and local rules, hereby moves this Court for an order to:

- (1) Compel Discovery/Preserve Evidence; and
- (2) Leave to File Further Motions.

These motions are based upon the instant motions and notice of motions, the attached statement of facts and memorandum of points and authorities, and any and all other materials that may come to this Court's attention at or before the time of the hearing on these motions.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: July 18, 2008

/s/ John C. Ellis, Jr.
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Attorneys for Mr. Moore
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Attorneys for Mr. Michael Douglas Moore

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(HONORABLE DANA M. SABRAW)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	Case No.: 08cr2385-DMS
)	
Plaintiff,)	Date: July 21, 2008
)	Time: 9:00 a.m.
v.)	
)	STATEMENT OF FACTS AND
MICHAEL DOUGLAS MOORE,)	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
)	AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
Defendant.)	<u>DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS</u>
)	

I.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The following statement of facts is based, in part, on materials received from the government. Mr. Moore does not accept this statement of facts as his own, and reserves the right to take a contrary position at motion hearings and trial. The facts alleged in these motions are subject to amplification and/or modification at the time these motions are heard.

On April 18, 2008, Michael Douglas Moore was arrested at the Andrade Port of Entry. On July 17, 2008, a two count indictment was returned against Mr. Moore charging, in count one, a violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 952 and 960, and in count two, a violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841.

These motions follow.

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II.

MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY/PRESERVE EVIDENCE

Mr. Moore has received limited discovery. Mr. Moore moves for the production of the following discovery. This request is not limited to those items that the prosecutor knows of, but rather includes all discovery listed below that is in the custody, control, care, or knowledge of any "closely related investigative [or other] agencies." See United States v. Bryan, 868 F.2d 1032 (9th Cir. 1989).

(1) The Defendant's Statements. The government must disclose to the defendant all copies of any written or recorded statements made by the defendant; the substance of any statements made by the defendant, which the government intends to offer in evidence at trial -- either in its case-in-chief or in rebuttal; see id., any response by the defendant to interrogation; the substance of any oral statements, which the government intends to introduce at trial, and any written summaries of the defendant's oral statements contained in the handwritten notes of the government agent; any response to any Miranda warnings, which may have been given to the defendant; as well as any other statements by the defendant. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A)¹. The Advisory Committee Notes and the 1991 Amendments to Rule 16 make clear that the Government must reveal all the defendant's statements, whether oral or written, regardless of whether the government intends to make any use of those statements. Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16 is designed "to protect the defendant's rights to a fair trial." United States v. Rodriguez, 799 F.2d 649 (11th Cir. 1986); see also United States v. Noe, 821 F.2d 604, 607 (11th Cir. 1987) (reversing conviction for failure to provide statements offered in rebuttal -- government's failure to disclose statements made by the defendant is a serious detriment to preparing trial and defending against criminal charges). **This request includes, but is not limited to, all recorded conversations.**

(2) Arrest Reports and Notes. The defendant also specifically requests that the government turn over all arrest reports, notes and TECS records not already produced that relate to the circumstances surrounding his arrest or any questioning. This request includes, but is not limited to, any rough notes, records, reports, transcripts, referral slips, or other documents in which statements of the defendant or any other discoverable material is contained. Such material is discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A)

¹ Of course, any of Mr. Moore's statements, which are exculpatory, must be produced, as well. See Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

1 and Brady v. Maryland. The government must produce arrest reports, investigators' notes, memos from
 2 arresting officers, sworn statements, and prosecution reports pertaining to the defendant. See Fed. R. Crim.
 3 P. 16(a)(1)(B) and (C), 26.2 and 12(I); United States v. Harris, 543 F.2d 1247, 1253 (9th Cir. 1976) (original
 4 notes with suspect or witness must be preserved); see also United States v. Anderson, 813 F.2d 1450, 1458
 5 (9th Cir. 1987) (reaffirming Harris' holding).

6 (3) Brady Material. The defendant requests all documents, statements, agents' reports, and
 7 tangible evidence favorable to the defendant on the issue of guilt and/or which affects the credibility of the
 8 government's case. Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419 (1995). Under Brady, Kyles and their progeny,
 9 impeachment, as well as exculpatory evidence, falls within the definition of evidence favorable to the
 10 accused. See also United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667 (1985); United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976).
 11 This includes information obtained from other investigations which exculpates Mr. Moore.

12 (4) Any Information That May Result in a Lower Sentence Under The Guidelines. The
 13 government must also produce this information under Brady v. Maryland. This request includes any
 14 cooperation, or attempted cooperation, by the defendant, as well as any information, including that obtained
 15 from other investigations or debriefings, that could affect any base offense level or specific offense
 16 characteristic under Chapter Two of the Guidelines. The defendant also requests any information relevant
 17 to a Chapter Three adjustment, a determination of the defendant's criminal history, and information relevant
 18 to any other application of the Guidelines.

19 (5) The Defendant's Prior Record. The defendant requests disclosure of his prior record.
 20 Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(B).

21 (6) Any Proposed 404(b) Evidence. The government must produce evidence of prior similar acts
 22 under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(C) and Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) and 609. In addition, "upon request of the
 23 accused, the prosecution . . . shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial . . . of the general nature" of
 24 any evidence the government proposes to introduce under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) at trial and the purpose for
 25 which introduction is sought. This applies not only to evidence which the government may seek to introduce
 26 in its case-in-chief, but also to evidence which the government may use as rebuttal. See United States v.
 27 Vega, 188 F.3d 1150 (9th Cir. 1999). The defendant is entitled to "reasonable notice" so as to "reduce
 28 surprise," preclude "trial by ambush" and prevent the "possibility of prejudice." Id.; United States v. Perez-

1 Tosta, 36 F.3d 1552, 1560-61 (11th Cir. 1994). Mr. Moore requests such reasonable notice at least three
2 weeks before trial, so as to adequately investigate and prepare for trial.

3 (7) Evidence Seized. The defendant requests production of evidence seized as a result of any
4 search, either warrantless or with a warrant. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(C).

5 (8) Request for Preservation of Evidence. The defendant specifically requests the preservation
6 of any and all physical evidence that may be destroyed, lost, or otherwise put out of the possession, custody,
7 or care of the government, and which relates to the arrest, or the events leading to the arrest, in this case. This
8 request includes, but is not limited to, the narcotics evidence, the results of any fingerprint analysis, the
9 vehicle which the defendant was the passenger, the defendant's personal effects, any effects found within the
10 vehicle, any evidence seized from the defendant, or any third party in relation to this case, and all audio or
11 video recordings of Mr. Moore or any third parties related, directly or indirectly, to this case.

12 (9) Henthorn Evidence. Mr. Moore requests that the Assistant United States Attorney assigned
13 to this case oversee a review of all personnel files of each agent involved in the present case for impeachment
14 material. Kyles, 514 U.S. at 419; United States v. Henthorn, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991); United States v.
15 Lacy, 896 F. Supp. 982 (N.D. Ca. 1995). At a minimum, the prosecutor has the obligation to inquire of his
16 agents in order to ascertain whether or not evidence relevant to veracity or other impeachment exists.

17 (10) Tangible Objects. The defendant requests the opportunity to weigh the narcotics, to inspect
18 and copy, as well as test, if necessary, all other documents and tangible objects, including photographs, books,
19 papers, documents, fingerprint analyses, vehicles, or copies of portions thereof, which are material to the
20 defense, or intended for use in the government's case-in-chief, or were obtained from or belong to the
21 defendant. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(C). Specifically, to the extent they were not already produced, the
22 defendant requests copies of all photographs in the government's possession of the vehicle, the defendants,
23 and any other photos taken in connection with this case.

24 (11) Expert Witnesses. The defendant requests the name, qualifications, and a written summary
25 of the testimony of any person that the government intends to call as an expert witness during its case-in-
26 chief. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E). The defense requests that notice of expert testimony be provided at a
27 minimum of three weeks prior to trial, so that the defense can properly prepare to address and respond to this
28 testimony, including obtaining its own expert and/or investigating the opinions and credentials of the

1 government's expert. The defense also requests a hearing in advance of trial to determine the admissibility
2 of qualifications of any expert. See Kumho v. Carmichael Tire Co., 119 S. Ct. 1167, 1176 (1999) (trial judge
3 is "gatekeeper" and must determine reliability and relevancy of expert testimony and such determinations may
4 require "special briefing or other proceedings . . .").

5 (12) Evidence of Bias or Motive to Lie. The defendant requests any evidence that any prospective
6 government witness is biased or prejudiced against the defendant, or has a motive to falsify or distort his or
7 her testimony.

8 (13) Impeachment Evidence. The defendant requests any evidence that any prospective
9 government witness has engaged in any criminal act whether or not resulting in a conviction, and whether
10 any witness has made a statement favorable to the defendant. See Fed. R. Evid. 608, 609 and 613; Brady v.
11 Maryland.

12 (14) Evidence of Criminal Investigation of Any Government Witness. The defendant requests
13 any evidence that any prospective witness is under investigation by federal, state or local authorities for any
14 criminal conduct.

15 (15) Evidence Affecting Perception, Recollection, Ability to Communicate, or Truth Telling. The
16 defense requests any evidence, including any medical or psychiatric report or evaluation, that tends to show
17 that any prospective witness' ability to perceive, remember, communicate, or tell the truth is impaired, and
18 any evidence that a witness has ever used narcotics or other controlled substance, or has ever been an
19 alcoholic.

20 (16) Jencks Act Material. The defendant requests production in advance of trial of all material,
21 including any tapes, which the government must produce pursuant to the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500;
22 Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2. Advance production will avoid the possibility of delay at the request of the defendant
23 to investigate the Jencks material. A verbal acknowledgment that "rough" notes constitute an accurate
24 account of the witness' interview is sufficient for the report, or notes, to qualify as a statement under
25 section 3500(e)(1). Campbell v. United States, 373 U.S. 487, 490-92 (1963); see also United States v.
26 Boshell, 952 F.2d 1101 (9th Cir. 1991) (holding that where an agent goes over interview notes with subject
27 interview notes are subject to Jencks Act).

1 (17) Giglio Information. Pursuant to Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), the defendant
2 requests all statements and/or promises, express or implied, made to any government witnesses, in exchange
3 for their testimony in this case, and all other information which could arguably be used for the impeachment
4 of any government witness.

5 (18) Agreements Between the Government and Witnesses. In this case, the defendant requests
6 identification of any cooperating witnesses, who have committed crimes, but were not charged, so that they
7 may testify for the government in this case. The defendant also requests discovery regarding any express or
8 implicit promise; understanding; offer of immunity; past, present, or future compensation; or any other kind
9 of agreement or understanding, including any implicit understanding relating to criminal or civil income tax,
10 forfeiture or fine liability between any prospective government witness and the government (federal, state
11 and/or local). This request also includes any discussion with a potential witness about, or advice concerning,
12 any contemplated prosecution, or any possible plea bargain, even if no bargain was made, or the advice not
13 followed.

14 Pursuant to United States v. Sudikoff, 36 F.Supp.2d 1196 (C.D. Cal. 1999), the defense requests all
15 statements made, either personally or through counsel, at any time, which relate to the witnesses' statements
16 regarding this case, any promises -- implied or express -- regarding punishment/prosecution or detention of
17 these witnesses, any agreement sought, bargained for, or requested on the part of the witness at any time.

18 (19) Informants and Cooperating Witnesses. To the extent that there was any informant, or any
19 other tip leading to a TECS hit in this case, the defendant requests disclosure of the names and addresses of
20 all informants, or cooperating witnesses, used, or to be used, in this case, and in particular, disclosure of any
21 informant who was a percipient witness in this case, or otherwise participated in the crime charged against
22 Mr. Moore. The government must disclose the informant's identity and location, as well as the existence of
23 any other percipient witness, unknown or unknowable, to the defense. Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S.
24 53, 61-62 (1957). The government must disclose any information derived from informants, which exculpates,
25 or tends to exculpate, the defendant.

26 (20) Bias by Informants or Cooperating Witnesses. The defendant requests disclosure of any
27 information indicating bias on the part of any informant or cooperating witness. Giglio v. United States.

1 Such information would include what, if any, inducements, favors, payments, or threats were made to the
 2 witness to secure cooperation with the authorities.

3 (21) Reports of Scientific Tests or Examinations. Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(F),
 4 Mr. Moore requests disclosure and the opportunity to inspect, copy, and photograph the results and reports
 5 of all tests, examinations, and experiments conducted upon the evidence in this case, including, but not
 6 limited to, any fingerprint testing done upon any evidence seized in this case, that is within the possession,
 7 custody, or control of the government, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence
 8 may become known, to the attorney for the government, and that are material to the preparation of the defense
 9 or are intended for use by the government as evidence in chief at the trial.

10 (22) Residual Request. Mr. Moore intends, by this discovery motion, to invoke his rights to
 11 discovery to the fullest extent possible under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Constitution
 12 and laws of the United States. Mr. Moore requests that the government provide his attorney with the above-
 13 requested material sufficiently in advance of trial to avoid unnecessary delay prior to cross-examination.

14 III.

15 REQUEST FOR LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS

16 Mr. Moore and defense counsel have received limited discovery. As new information surfaces due
 17 to the government providing discovery in response to these motions, or an order of this Court, defense may
 18 find it necessary to file further motions, or to supplement existing motions with additional facts. The denial
 19 of this motion will result in a violation, at a minimum, of Mr. Moore's Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights.
 20 Therefore, defense counsel requests the opportunity to file further motions based upon information gained
 21 from discovery.

22 IV.

23 CONCLUSION

24 For the reasons stated above, Mr. Moore moves this Court to grant his motions.

25
 26 Respectfully submitted,

27 DATED: July 18, 2008

28 /s/ John C. Ellis, Jr.
JOHN C. ELLIS, JR.
 Federal Defenders of San Diego, Inc.
 Attorneys for Mr. Michael Douglas Moore

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Case No. 08cr2385-DMS
)	
v.)	
)	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
MICHAEL DOUGLAS MOORE,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

Counsel for Defendant certifies that the foregoing pleading, is true and accurate to the best of his information and belief, and that a copy of the foregoing Defendant's Notice of Motions and Motions has been electronically served this day upon:

Caleb Mason, Assistant United States Attorney
880 Front Street
San Diego, CA 92101

Dated: July 18, 2008

/s/ John C. Ellis, Jr.
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